APPLICATION

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TITLE: METHOD FOR IMPROVED PLASMA NITRIDATION OF ULTRA THIN GATE DIELECTRICS

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METHOD FOR IMPROVED PLASMA NITRIDATION OF ULTRA THIN GATE DIELECTRICS

BACKGROUND

The present invention relates generally to semiconductor processing and, more

5   particularly, to improved techniques for fabricating gate dielectrics.

As integrated circuits have become smaller and more densely packed, so have

the dielectric layers of devices such as field effect transistors and capacitors. With the

arrival of ULSI (Ultra Large Scale Integrated circuit) technology and gate dielectrics

of less than 15 angstroms (Å) in thickness, the reliability of the dielectric material is

10   of increasing importance.

Nitrogen doping, particularly Remote Plasma Nitridation (RPN), is a known

technique for increasing the dielectric constant (and hence the unit capacitance) of

silicon oxide dielectrics. An increased dielectric constant, ε, helps in reducing the

amount of leakage current experienced as compared to an undoped silicon dioxide

layer having the same capacitance. However, there are several associated drawbacks

15   with conventional methods of plasma nitridation used in conjunction with gate

thicknesses around 15 Å or less. First, a relatively strong concentration of nitrogen

$(2.0 \times 10^{15}/cm^2$ or greater) introduced into an oxide layer by RPN causes additional

growth of the layer. This may result in unacceptable gate dielectric thicknesses

20   where it desired to maintain the physical thickness around 15-20 Å. In addition, the

direct nitridation of a silicon oxide layer typically results in a non-uniform

distribution of nitrogen atoms therewithin. As a result, the uneven growth of film at

the interface during nitridation affects the overall uniformity of the film thickness.

Although additional unwanted growth of the gate dielectric may be curtailed

25   by decreasing the concentration of the nitrogen atoms introduced during the plasma

nitridation process, this comes at the expense of a lower dielectric constant and, thus,

a higher leakage current per unit capacitance. A need, therefore, exists for an improved process for plasma nitridation which results in a higher nitrogen concentration in the dielectric, but does not substantially increase the dielectric thickness or sacrifice the uniformity of film thickness.

5   BRIEF SUMMARY

The above discussed and other drawbacks and deficiencies of the prior art are overcome or alleviated by a method for forming a gate dielectric for an integrated circuit device. In an exemplary embodiment of the invention, the method includes forming an initial oxynitride layer upon a substrate material, the oxynitride layer

10   having an initial physical thickness. The initial oxynitride layer is then subjected to a plasma nitridation, the plasma nitridation resulting in final oxynitride layer having a final thickness. In one embodiment, the final physical thickness exceeds the initial physical thickness by less than 5 angstroms and is less than 20 angstroms. Finally, the final oxynitride layer has a nitrogen concentration of at least 2.0 x 10^{15} atoms/cm^2.

15   In one embodiment, the initial oxynitride layer is formed upon the substrate by ionically implanting nitrogen atoms into the substrate. The substrate is then oxidized following the nitrogen atom implantation. In an alternative embodiment, the initial oxynitride layer is formed upon the substrate by rapid thermal nitric oxide (NO) deposition.

20   BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Referring to the exemplary drawings wherein like elements are numbered alike in the several Figures:

Figures 1(a)-(c) illustrate the steps of a known process of plasma nitridation of an oxide layer;

Figures 2(a)-(e) illustrate the steps of a method for forming a gate dielectric in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

Figures 3(a)-(c) illustrate an alternative embodiment of the steps shown in Figures 2(a)-(e);

Figure 4 is a histogram illustrating leakage current and equivalent oxide thickness for a population of gate dielectrics formed without nitridation;

Figure 5 is a histogram illustrating leakage current and equivalent oxide thickness for a population of gate dielectrics formed after nitridation of a pure oxide layer;

Figure 6 is a histogram illustrating leakage current and equivalent oxide thickness for a population of gate dielectrics formed in accordance with an embodiment of the invention;

Figure 7 is a table which illustrates statistical data on standard deviation of gate dielectric thicknesses; and

Figure 8 is a graph comparing the electron mobility of various gate dielectrics.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

Referring initially to Figures 1(a) through 1(c), a known process of nitriding a gate oxide layer is illustrated. First, a silicon substrate 10 is subjected to oxidation, such as by heating the substrate 10 in a oxygenated environment, thereby forming an insulating oxide layer 12 of SiO_2. As discussed previously, the dielectric performance of the oxide layer 12 becomes increasingly important as gate thicknesses shrink into the deep sub-micron dimensions. In order to improve the dielectric constant of the oxide layer 12 to achieve lower leakage current per unit capacitance, excited nitrogen atoms are introduced into the oxide layer by a process known as Remote Plasma Nitridation (RPN), represented by lines 14 in Figure 1(b). As a result of the RPN

process, the oxide layer 12 is converted to a silicon oxynitride layer 16 having the general chemical composition SiO_xN_y, as shown in Figure 1(c).

While the oxynitride layer 16 has a higher dielectric constant than the oxide layer 12 (i.e., $\varepsilon_{SiO_2} \approx 3.9$, whereas $\varepsilon_{SiO_xN_y} \approx 6.0$), the RPN process results in an increased physical, or measured thickness of the gate dielectric. For example, if the original oxide layer 12 shown in Figures 1(a) and 1(b) has an initial film physical thickness "w" of approximately 15 Å, the RPN process 14 applied thereto causes additional layer growth such that the change in gate film physical thickness "Δw" may be as much as 10-15 Å. Again, an unwanted increase in gate film physical thickness may be addressed by decreasing the concentration of the nitrogen atoms used in the RPN process. However, this comes at the expense of a lower dielectric constant, $\varepsilon_{SiO_xN_y}$, and thus poorer performance.

Referring now to Figures 2(a) through 2(e), a method of forming a gate dielectric, in accordance with an embodiment of the invention, is shown. Prior to oxidation, a silicon substrate 20 is first ionically implanted with nitrogen atoms, represented by lines 22 in Figure 2(a). At an implantation energy of 11KeV, the ionic implantation results in the substrate 20 having a concentration of nitrogen atoms N in the range of about 6.0×10^{14} to 1.0×10^{15} atoms/cm^2, shown in Figure 2(b). Next, Figure 2(c) illustrates the implanted substrate 20 after thermal oxidization, thereby forming an initial oxynitride layer 24 having an initial physical thickness "w".

Once the initial oxynitride layer 24 is formed, the nitrogen concentration therein is thereafter increased by subjecting the initial oxynitride layer 24 to a plasma nitridation process, illustrated by lines 26 in Figure 2(d). Plasma nitridation, including remote plasma nitridation (RPN), is a process wherein the reactive nitrogen species is excited such as by microwave excitation. The excited plasma is introduced into a plasma chamber (not shown) where the substrate and oxynitride layer 24 are exposed thereto. In remote plasma processing, the substrate is located outside the

plasma generation region. Although RPN is the preferred method of nitridation in the present embodiments, it will be appreciated by those skilled in the art that conventional, or direct plasma processing may also be implemented.

As a result of the RPN of the initial oxynitride layer 24, a final oxynitride layer 30 is formed, which preferably has an increased nitrogen concentration of at least $2.0 \times 10^{15}/cm^2$. Further, the final oxynitride layer 30 has a final physical thickness "w + Δw" (Figure 2(e)), where Δw is approximately 2-5 Å. Thus, an ultra thin gate dielectric having an increased nitrogen concentration may be formed without a significant corresponding increase in the overall film physical thickness. Any additional growth of the initial oxynitride layer 24 depends upon the ability of the deposited or implanted material to penetrate the existing layer and reach the interface. Because a SiO_xN_y layer has a higher density than that of a SiO_2 layer, it is relatively more difficult for the excited nitrogen species in plasma to penetrate all the way through to the interface and to generate growth of the layer. Therefore, a nitridation of an oxynitride layer will result in less additional growth of the layer than would be the case of an oxide layer.

The equivalent oxide thickness (EOT), or electrical thickness of a given gate dielectric is a relative measure of gate oxide thickness with respect to the actual physical thickness of an SiO_2 layer having the same capacitance value as the given gate dielectric. Since capacitance is directly proportional to the dielectric constant and inversely proportional to the thickness of the layer, it follows that an increase in dielectric constant allows for an increase in thickness in order to maintain the same capacitance. It has been found that the increase in dielectric constant as the result of plasma nitridation of the initial oxynitride layer 24 produces a final oxynitride layer 30 having an EOT of less than 15 Å.

Figures 3(a) through 3(c) illustrate an alternative embodiment of the method shown in Figures 2(a) through 2(d). More specifically, Figure 3(a) shows an

alternative to nitrogen implantation and oxidation in forming the initial oxynitride layer 24. A single step may be performed in which the silicon substrate 20 is heated in a nitric oxide (NO) environment, also referred to as a Rapid Thermal NO (RTNO) process. Once the initial oxynitride layer 24 is prepared by RTNO, the RPN process (lines 26) is then carried out as shown in Figure 3(b), again resulting in the final oxynitride layer 30 shown in Figure 3(c). It should also be noted that the above-mentioned processes for forming the initial oxynitride layer 24 upon substrate 20 have been described by way of example only and are not meant in a limiting sense, as other means for forming the same are also possible.

Referring generally now to Figures 4 through 6, a statistical comparison of gate dielectrics (formed with and without the above described methods) is illustrated. In particular, the histogram in Figure 4 shows the frequency distribution for a population of gate dielectrics comprised of silicon dioxide (SiO_2) formed without any nitrogen doping. The statistical samples are grouped according to equivalent oxide thickness, which values range from approximately 13.6 Å to 20.0 Å. As can be seen, the mean EOT of the SiO_2 gate oxides is in the neighborhood of 15 Å. Although the EOTs of the SiO_2 layers might be in the desired range for ULSI circuitry, it can also be seen in Figure 4 that these SiO_2 gates exhibit a relatively high leakage current that may be unacceptable for ultra thin gates. The mean leakage current for each gate (or gates) within an EOT interval is represented by a corresponding dot on the histogram.

Figure 5 is another histogram for a population of gate dielectrics subjected to the RPN process without the formation of an oxynitride layer beforehand. As can be seen, there is a reduction in the mean leakage current of approximately tenfold for a given EOT range. On the other hand, the overall mean EOT of this population of gate dielectrics is now in the neighborhood of 16-17Å. Thus, although there is a marked improvement in the dielectric performance of the nitrided population by approximately one order of magnitude or greater, it is also seen that the mean EOT of

the population has been increased. Furthermore, the plasma nitridation process, when applied directly to SiO_2, results in less uniformity of the film thickness, as is explained in further detail hereinafter.

In contrast, Figure 6 illustrates a histogram for a population of gate dielectrics formed according to the above described methods. That is, the RPN process was applied only after an oxynitride layer was formed on a silicon substrate. As is evident from Figure 6, nitridation in accordance with the above disclosed method results in even further improved dielectric performance over an undoped silicon oxide layer. Specifically, the mean leakage current for these dielectrics for a given EOT is reduced by approximately 30 to 50 times that of the SiO_2 layer and approximately 5 times that of the dielectrics of Figure 5. Moreover, it is also seen that the overall mean EOT of the gate dielectrics is approximately 13-14.5 Å, reduced from the mean EOT of the gates nitrided without an initial oxynitride layer (Figure 5).

Figure 7 further demonstrates that the present methods result in an improved uniformity of gate film thickness. In the table shown, there is a comparison of the standard deviations (from the mean) for different processes of forming gate dielectrics having an average thickness of approximately 1.7 nanometers (17 Å). First, the nitridation of a SiO_2 gate population resulted in a standard deviation, σ, of 0.287 for dry oxides (formed in pure oxygen) and 0.115 for wet oxides (formed in hydrogen and oxygen). In contrast, an oxynitride layer formed with a rapid thermal NO process is inherently very uniform as the forming process is self-limiting. That is to say, in a RTNO process, any further penetration of gas to the interface after a certain thickness is attained will be resisted due to the increased thickness of the layer. After a certain time period, the NO gas will be unable to penetrate the oxynitride layer at a given RTNO process temperature. Figure 7 further indicates that the oxynitride layer population having a mean thickness of 1.7 nanometers also had a standard deviation of just 0.0293.

Because of the nitrogen content already present in the oxynitride film, the further implementation of a plasma nitridation process does not materially affect the uniformity of the film samples. This is also reflected in Figure 7, as a population of gate dielectrics with an initial oxynitride layer subjected to RPN at 550° C had a standard deviation of 0.0246. Another population of gate dielectrics with an initial oxynitride layer subjected to RPN at 750° C had a standard deviation of 0.0296.

Finally, Figure 8 illustrates a comparison of the effective electron mobility in the silicon substrate inversion layer for differently fabricated dielectrics. Electron mobility relates to the speed of the device (i.e., how fast the carriers move). At low longitudinal fields (small electric fields in the plane of the substrate/insulator interface), the velocity of the electrons is proportional to the magnitude of the field itself. The proportionality constant is called the effective mobility, μ_{eff}. Generally speaking, a plasma nitridation process used to form silicon oxynitride with a high nitrogen concentration can result in a significant decrease in the electron mobility in a gate dielectric. In gates conventionally formed with a silicon oxynitride layer having a high nitrogen concentration (i.e., RPN of an oxide layer), the effective mobility may be reduced by as much as 50-70%. However, in gate dielectrics nitrided in accordance with the disclosed embodiments, the effective mobility reduction is much less severe while still maintaining a thin oxynitride film containing a high nitrogen concentration.

As seen in Figure 8, the effective mobility of a device varies with the electron sheet density (inversion charge concentration). The gate dielectrics formed only by oxidizing an nitrogen implanted substrate (i.e., the initial oxynitride layer 24 of Figure 2(c)) generally had a peak effective mobility in the range of about 300 cm^2/V·s or more. On the other hand, those gate dielectrics formed accordance with the RPN of an oxynitride layer (i.e., the final oxynitride layer 30 of Figure 2(e)) had a peak effective mobility in excess of 280 cm^2/V·s, and overall only about a 10-20%

reduction in mobility at an inversion charge concentration of approximately 3.5 x $10^{12}cm^{-2}$ to 4.5 $x10^{12}cm^{-2}$.

Through the foregoing description, it is seen that by forming an initial oxynitride layer upon a substrate and then subjecting the initial oxynitride layer to a plasma nitridation, a final oxynitride gate layer is formed with improved dielectric properties and reduced thickness. As a further benefit, the initial oxynitride layer provides a good barrier against diffusion of excited nitrogen plasma into the substrate interface during the RPN process. Accordingly, the dielectric film remains relatively uniform, even after nitridation.

While the invention has been described with reference to a preferred embodiment, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that various changes may be made and equivalents may be substituted for elements thereof without departing from the scope of the invention. In addition, many modifications may be made to adapt a particular situation or material to the teachings of the invention without departing from the essential scope thereof. Therefore, it is intended that the invention not be limited to the particular embodiment disclosed as the best mode contemplated for carrying out this invention, but that the invention will include all embodiments falling within the scope of the appended claims.